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## BRITISH NATION.

Tuelday, October 26. 1708.

Mad Man. WELL, Mr. Review—
Now Liste is taken—
Shall we come to your
old Question, WHAT'S NEXT?

Review. Next! 'Tis plain enough what

is next-November is next.

Rev. Abroad you mean ?

M. Yes, Abroad; perhaps it may be my Torn to tell you what shall be done at Home

Rev. Why, as to Affairs abroad, none but you would ask the Question; the Work

on. Well, but is there nothing else to be done, but immediately put the Soldiers to Bed, and there's an End of the Campaign? May we not give the French one Rub at Parting?

Rev. That is as the French please; if they stand in our Way, I believe we

M. Nay,

M. Nay, as to that, they stand in our Way enough; for you see, they have in a Manner cut off our Communication with Holland, and that Part of Flanders which we possess, and this brings the Case to Mind you talk of, Winter Quarters, where will you get them? The French have pounded you between the Lys and the Scheld, their strong Towns are like a Wall of Brass and Iron round about you; Tpres, Neuport, Eruges and Ghent on your left; Doway, Tournay, Mons, Valenciennes, &c. on your right.

Rev. Well, well, if we must fight for our Winter Quarters, we cannot help that, It the Soldiers alone to quarrel for Sheets. But there is no great Fear of that; I make no Question, but now Liste is taken, the French Army will soon quit the Banks of the Scheld, they know the Duke of Must-borough and Prince Eugene better than to stay there for them

M. Why, whither will they go?

Rev. To their old close Quarters again, behind the Canal of Bruges.

M. Well, but cannot the Duke of Markborough beat them out there, as well as from the Banks of the Scheld?

Rev. I doubt nor; 'tis too late in the Year to attempt any thing that requires Time.

M. But can he not cut off their Communication with Neuport, and so starve them, and block them up that they cannot subnit?

Rev. Those Things were mightily talk'd of in the Spring; but we do not find it so easie a Matter to block up 70 or 80000 Men; and if you could not do it when you could lie in the Field, it is not very likely you should do it when you have nothing but remote Garrisons to do it——— I make no-doubt therefore, but if they do recover that Post, they will keep it for this Winter, and consequently take their Winter Quarters on that side; or perhaps when you are separated, they will also divide and send Part of their Army into Hanault, and quarter in Mons, Tournay, Namure, Charleroy,

M. Nay, as to that, they stand in our Conde, Valenciennes, and all the Country ay enough; for you see, they have in a on that side where their chief Strength anner cut off our Communication with lies.

M. Well, but what is this they are talking of, turning the Siege of the Citadel of Lifle into a Blockade? — The poor Garrison of Lifle now you have got it, will have but a forry Life of it all the Winter, if they are not Masters of the Citadel. And in my Opinion, if they do not take the Citadel, the Citadel will take them; for if the French can come at it any time in the Winter, they may run 25000 Men into it, and so only pass through it into the City, for I do not hear the City is fortified on the Side of the Citadel.

Rev. For this Reason it is not my Opinion, that the Confederates will give it over till they have the Citadel and all.

M. Do you know the Strength of the Citadel?

Rev. I know it is ftrong, and I know they have drawn a third Ditch round it during the Siege, and made a double Counterscarp with Tenailes and Ravelings, and in short made it as strong as possible. But we must

M. What must you do? Do you remember what's next, as you said, Do you consider November is coming; you must not expect to do any thing that can take up Time?

Rev. Well, perhaps it may not take up fo much Time as you think of; what fignifies all their Fortifications, if they want other Things? You know we are told they want Powder—

M. I believe, that Circumstance is generally mistaken too \_\_\_\_\_ I am not able to see by any outward Appearance, that they want Powder.

Rev. Why, is not the desperate Attempt of bringing it in a Horseback, which you were so merry about t'other Day; Is not that a plain Signification that they want Powder?

M. I shall give you my Opinion of that at our next Meeting.

## MISCELLANEA.

Left the Rebearfal vindicating the High-Flyers that I wear and abjure, and yet act for King Fames. Poor Gentleman, he has a Herculean Labour \_\_\_ But to fee how handsomly he comes out with it, is a most pleasant Farce, and might be call'd, The Rebearfal transpos'd-Indeed he has made a most pointed and excellent Satyr upon them, having brought a Parallel or two to justifie them, which he himself has condemn'd as the most execrable Villanies in the World-And in short his Vindication of them amounts to this. Those People that swore to King Charles I. and then cut off his Head, were execrable Traytors- But these are as honeft Men as they. Ergo - Those that swore to King Fames II. and then invited a Foreign Power to dethrone him, were perjur'd, perfidious Traytors; but thefe Men are as honest as they. Ergo -

Ergo what—It must follow as in our last Paper's Letter, either that those were ho-

neft Men, or thefe great Vil ... s.

But I think, there is another Construction to be drawn very naturally from Mr. Rehearfal's Parallels, without doing him or them any Injury-And that is, that these Gentlemen, like those execrable Miscreants he speaks off, do really think themselves at Liberty, notwithstanding their Oaths, Declarations, Abjurations and Affurances, to att vigorously against the Government, dethrone, ay and murther too, if they have opportunity, ber Majesty, take up Arms against her, call in a Foreign, French, Popilb, or any Sort of Power to oppose her—And so to act to all Intents and Purpoles, as if they had never taken any Oath to her-And this is most natural from the Parallel it is justify'd from, the Practice of those People they are likened to and compar'd with-And tell me now, Mr. Rebearful, you are a Non.juror, is not a Non-juror an honester Man than these? Is not a Papift, a profess'd facobite, al Man of Honour to these? Are not these the very. Sort of People, who you your selves would abhor, and of whom, if they should do your Work for you, you would say, you love the Treason, but abhor the Traytors? —Can you facobites have any Kindness for them, but just as Tools of your Party?—Labourers in your Drudgery—Cleansers of your Jakes, that like the Night-Man takes away your Filth, but stinks so himself you cannot come near him.

Nor is it unworthy the Confideration of there People, if they could think; abject Mercenaries! whose Slaves are you? Who do you ad for? You are mark'd by the Fate of your own Actions, no Government can respect you, no Party own you; the Revolutioners whom you joyn are asham'd of you, the Government you swear to suspects, and even knows you; the present Establishment abhors you-On the other hand, the sham King you have abjur'd will detest you -The Party you serve will use you as Hirelings to Treason, whom they will pay in the Dark, and blush to have receiv'd any Benefit from ; in short, all Men will shun you as they do an evil Spirit, human Society will spue you out, as the H .... of C....s does her bribed Members-And you will be bless'd with the Portionand Reward of a Hypocrite, Viz. Universal Contempt.